



General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/52/286
S/1997/647
15 August 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-second session
Items 10, 113 and 114
of the provisional agenda*
REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ON THE WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION
RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO SELF-DETERMINATION
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-second year

Letter dated 15 August 1997 from the Permanent Representative of
Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the text of a memorandum on the Jammu and Kashmir dispute, addressed to the Secretary-General, adopted by the Special Committee of the National Assembly of Pakistan on Kashmir, at its meeting held today (see annex).

It is requested that the present letter and its annex be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 10, 113 and 114 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ahmad KAMAL
Ambassador and
Permanent Representative

* A/52/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX

Memorandum dated 15 August 1997 from the Special Committee
of the National Assembly of Pakistan on Kashmir to the
Secretary-General

The principles embodied in Security Council resolutions 47 (1948) of 21 April 1948, 51 (1948) of 3 June 1948, 80 (1950) of 14 March 1950 and 91 (1951) of 30 March 1951, and the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan resolutions of 13 August 1948 and 5 January 1949 expressly state that the final disposition of the State of Jammu and Kashmir will be made in accordance with the will of the people expressed through the democratic method of a free and impartial plebiscite conducted under the auspices of the United Nations.

The Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru, reiterated before the Indian Parliament on 26 June 1952: "If after a proper plebiscite, the people of Kashmir said, 'We do not want to be with India', we are committed to accept that. We will accept it, though it might pain us. We will not send in any army against them. We will accept that, however hurt we might feel about it."

The Special Committee of the National Assembly of Pakistan on Kashmir recalls that tragically, despite the passage of over four decades, the oppressed people of Indian-held Kashmir continue to struggle for their very basic and fundamental right, i.e., the right to self-determination. Instead of fulfilling its promises to the people of Kashmir and its obligations to the international community, India has reacted with violence to the legitimate demands of the Kashmiri people.

Over the past 8 years, 60,000 innocent Kashmiri men, women and children have perished at the hands of the 600,000 strong Indian security forces present in Kashmir. A reign of terror has been let loose, characterized by extrajudicial executions, indiscriminate killings, random and mass arrests for political reasons, forced relocation of the population, gang rapes of women and systematic efforts to obliterate the ethnic, social and cultural identity of the Kashmiri people. Kashmir is in flames. A threat to regional and global peace looms large on the horizon.

The denial by India of the inalienable right of self-determination to the people of Kashmir cannot be permitted and the atrocities being perpetrated on them by the Indian security forces cannot be condoned. It is for all civilized and responsible States members of the international community of nations to send a loud and clear message to India - condemnation of the grave human rights violations and the necessity of upholding the sanctity of United Nations resolutions.

To ensure peace and stability in South Asia, in particular, and the world in general, it is pertinent to stand by the Kashmiris in their just cause - their demand for the right of self-determination pledged to them by the international community and by India and Pakistan in the form of United Nations resolutions, and to support Pakistan in its moral and legal stand based on its

/...

commitment to peaceful settlement of the Kashmir dispute in accordance with United Nations resolutions.

Let the word go forth from the United Nations that:

(a) Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere;

(b) Massive violations of the human rights of the Kashmiris including their right of self-determination in accordance with United Nations resolutions are flagrant transgressions of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and civilized norms;

(c) Indian repression of the Kashmiris must be stopped.

The Chairman and the members of the Kashmir Committee urge the United Nations:

(a) To hold a plebiscite in Jammu and Kashmir, without further delay, in accordance with Security Council resolutions;

(b) To demand that India withdraw its army of occupation from Jammu and Kashmir to end its repression of the Kashmiri people;

(c) To urge India to continue the dialogue with Pakistan with sincerity and seriousness and to resolve peacefully all outstanding issues between the two countries, including the Jammu and Kashmir dispute;

(d) To enhance the number and role of the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) for facilitating its crucial functions of guaranteeing the inviolability of the line of control in Kashmir. Since the establishment of UNMOGIP in 1949 it has played, in your own words "a very useful role" and therefore needs the whole-hearted support of the international community;

(e) To demand that international human rights organizations be given full access to Jammu and Kashmir;

(f) The appointment of a Special Rapporteur on Jammu and Kashmir by the Commission on Human Rights.

We urge the Secretary-General actively to encourage, facilitate and support efforts leading to a peaceful resolution of the Jammu and Kashmir issue in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions as well as to exercise the mandate entrusted to him by Charter of the United Nations and under relevant international instruments to safeguard the fundamental rights and freedoms of the oppressed Kashmiri people.

(Signed) Ch. Muhammad Sarwar KHAN, MNA
Chairman
Special Committee of the National
Assembly of Pakistan on Kashmir

Islamabad, 15 August 1997



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/52/287
18 August 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fifty-second session
Item 88 of the provisional agenda*

COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE WHOLE QUESTION OF PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS IN ALL THEIR ASPECTS

Letter dated 14 August 1997 from the representatives
of Canada and the Netherlands to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

As you are aware, the Friends of Rapid Deployment have been examining various possibilities for enhancing the ability of the United Nations to deploy a peacekeeping operation rapidly. One of these is the improvement of United Nations logistics and, on behalf of the co-chairmen of the Group, we have the honour to provide you with a discussion paper on logistics prepared by a technical working group of the Friends.

Although progress has been made by the United Nations Secretariat in improving peacekeeping logistics support capabilities, the Friends consider that there is still a requirement to develop an overall logistics strategy that would integrate and strengthen current and future logistics initiatives. The attached discussion paper on logistics outlines such a strategy which, if implemented, we believe would significantly enhance the capability of the Organization to deploy, sustain and terminate a peacekeeping mission and, as a consequence, deal more effectively with crisis situations. Members of the Friends would be prepared to contribute expertise to assist in the further development of a logistics strategy.

* A/52/150 and Corr.1.

We should be grateful if you would have the attached text circulated to the Members of the General Assembly. Consideration of the discussion paper could, in our view, eventually be envisaged in the context of item 88 of the provisional agenda.

(Signed) Jan BERTELING
Minister Plenipotentiary and
Chargé d'affaires, a.i.
of the Netherlands

(Signed) David KARSGAARD
Ambassador and
Chargé d'affaires, a.i.
of Canada

ANNEX

Discussion paper on logistics

1. The success of United Nations peacekeeping operations is dependent on the process of establishing and implementing cooperative arrangements between the civilian and military components of national and international organizations. The ability of the United Nations to react in a timely, efficient and effective manner, often at short notice, underpins the need for an integrated operational concept from which subsequent strategies can be developed and implemented. Among these, a logistics strategy must be based upon and integrated with the operational concept from the initial stage of mission planning. This requirement was recognized by the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations in its recently concluded session when it urged the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to develop a coherent strategy for logistics support of peacekeeping operations.

2. It is acknowledged that the Secretariat has been undertaking some initiatives to improve United Nations peacekeeping logistics support capabilities; however, it is believed that these efforts would be significantly enhanced if the work of the Secretariat logistics staff were guided by an overall logistics strategy focused on planning, start-up, deployment, sustainment and termination of peacekeeping operations. The reflections and recommendations contained in the present paper are therefore intended to supplement and further enhance the logistics initiatives under development.

Strategy

3. The existence of an integrated logistics strategy will allow for the development and implementation of cooperative logistics support arrangements, policies, systems and procedures which are sufficiently flexible in order to meet the differing needs of missions and nations. Such a strategy should incorporate Member States' and the United Nations logistics resources into coherent and efficient support for peacekeeping. To achieve this goal, a number of the policies and procedures currently in place would require modification, and in some cases, further development. This would apply specifically to the areas of integrated planning, command and control, standby arrangements, procurement and financial and material management. The key elements which we believe are required for the development of such a strategy are integrated planning and command, control and reporting.

Integrated planning

4. As political, operational and logistics factors all affect a peacekeeping mission, an integrated approach to planning and execution is required to ensure success. Such a planning process should be implemented within the Secretariat to develop a coherent and integrated strategy. Logistics planning must be based upon and integrated with operational planning from the initial stages and throughout all phases of a mission.

Command, control and reporting

5. The existence of an integrated planning concept provides an opportunity for more decentralized mission management through increased delegation of financial and logistics authority to field mission headquarters. Once a mission is authorized and provided with the necessary resources, delegation of authority for execution and management to the field mission level should be the norm, with coordination being achieved via the mission's integrated (civil and military) support staff. This would be made possible through the implementation of a comprehensive control and reporting system which would operate through all levels from United Nations Headquarters through field mission headquarters to contingents. The Secretariat in New York would exercise policy, oversight and supervisory functions to fulfil the Secretary-General's responsibilities for all United Nations-mandated operational and logistics activities.

Implementation requirements

6. In order to implement an integrated concept for logistics planning and management, a number of procedural adjustments and requirements within the Secretariat and within field missions will be necessary. The key elements of this include:

- A concept of integrated planning and
- A command, control and reporting system which allows for increased delegation of authority and efficient coordination at all levels of mission management

which should be developed and implemented as a matter of priority as they underpin the most essential aspects of a coherent strategy for logistics support of future peacekeeping operations. A list of requirements related to logistics is outlined in the appendix.

APPENDIX

Summary of logistics requirements

1. Policy. Integrated planning. A structured, integrated planning process should be promulgated in a planning manual to ensure that the process is followed by all concerned. The process, commencing with the initial survey mission, must coordinate the work of the Planning Division and the Field Administration and Logistics Division as well as with other units of the Secretariat, coordinated by a single project manager. Logistics planning must be derived from the operational concept, and integrated with operational planning from the initial stages and throughout all phases of the mission, including drawdown. Once a new mission is established, planning for later phases must be coordinated with the field mission headquarters.

Requirements:

- Institutionalization of an integrated planning capacity under a single coordinating authority within the organizational structure of the Secretariat, comprising all necessary planning functions;
- Implementation of a process which sets goals, defines a planning sequence and responsibilities, assesses results and integrates operational and logistics planning activities;
- Promulgation of planning and support manuals (i.e., Survey Mission Handbook, Operational Support Manual, Contingent-owned Equipment Manual, Commander's Logistics Manual, Medical Support Manual, etc.) detailing the doctrine, procedures and logistics planning factors required to implement an integrated planning process encompassing all applicable organizations within the United Nations Secretariat.

2. Policy. Command, control and reporting. At the Secretariat level in New York (strategic level), a proper control and reporting system should be developed and maintained. The reporting system should allow for a sequential and comprehensive reporting cycle which can be utilized at the field mission level, and Secretariat level and to Member States. The system should create the best possible transparency of mission management. Support must be provided to all contingents on a uniform and equitable basis. It is necessary, particularly in larger or more complex missions, to coordinate the efforts of the field mission headquarters civilian and military logistics staff through the formation of an integrated support staff.

Requirements:

- Delegation of increased responsibility and authority for financial, administrative, procurement and other logistics functions to the field mission level;

- Revision of the United Nations logistics reporting system to reflect the increased delegation of authority and development of the integrated support service;
- Further development of the integrated support service concept to enhance joint operational control of the mission logistics support system.

3. Policy. Standby arrangements. A key requirement of the system is to have committed to the system sufficient resources both to facilitate timely strategic deployment of contingents to mission areas and to logistically sustain forces until such time as the United Nations is able to establish its own support capacity for subsequent phases of the mission.

Requirements:

- Confirmation of additional commitments from troop contributors or other nations for strategic air and sealift resources;
- Confirmation of commitments from nations for currently lacking mission-level logistics capabilities, i.e., multi-role logistics support units, engineering, medical, communications, mine clearing and utility transport aircraft;
- Completion of planning data for committed units/capabilities, i.e., volumetrics, standby arrangements planning data sheets, etc.

4. Policy. Financial. Fundamental prerequisites for efficient logistics support are budget forecasting and start-up funding for the initial phase of a new mission. The financial implications of a new mission must be accurately estimated during the early planning phase and follow-on requirements must be identified. As a mission becomes established, reimbursement arrangements assume greater importance for troop contributors.

Requirements:

- Development of streamlined procedures for mission start-up funding and mission budget follow-on planning;
- Continuation of the development of the peacekeeping database;
- Continued implementation of the Contingent-owned Equipment reimbursement and control system.

5. Policy. Procurement. The United Nations does not and should not maintain an extensive permanent logistics infrastructure or stockpile a complete inventory; therefore, a significant amount of matériel and services must be procured to support a new mission. The United Nations must therefore develop a procurement system that provides for timely and efficient acquisition in support of field missions.

Requirements:

- Completion of procurement systems contracts for matériel and services required to support field missions, i.e., strategic sea/airlift, bulk fuel, rations, spares for United Nations-owned equipment, and support services;
- Expansion and more efficient use of the United Nations procurement bidders' list.

6. Policy. Matériel management. The field missions of the 1990s have become more complex, resulting in requirements for support of a wider variety of more technically complex matériel. Various United Nations reports have identified significant loss and wastage of matériel resulting from deficiencies of the existing system. A significant amount of matériel could have been economically moved, refurbished and reused in other field missions if the matériel management system had been capable of coordinating the necessary arrangements. It has been widely recognized that there is a need to develop a more sophisticated, efficient and accountable system for managing United Nations-owned matériel.

Requirements:

- Establishment of an improved matériel management system capable of asset visibility and accountability;
- Preparation and maintenance of mission start-up kits.

7. Policy. Training. Troop-contributing nations must provide troop contingents capable of a degree of initial logistics self-sufficiency and equally capable of integrating with mission logistics support arrangements. One current drawback on the part of some nations is a lack of knowledge of United Nations logistics doctrine and procedures.

Requirements:

- Development of guidelines on logistics training for troop contributors;
- preparation of logistics training standards and guidelines for troop contributors;
- Promulgation of training manuals to support national logistics training.
